WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, MAY 8, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON TRAINS

THE NEXT TASK OF AMERICANS IN PHILIPPINES

Will be to Clear the Insurgents out of Bacolor, Southwest of San Fernando.

REBELS STRONGLY ENTRENCHED

With a Force of six Thousand Men, who Have Never met American Soldiers.

THE MURDEROUS PRACTICES

Of Filipinos at San Fernando. Cut the Throats of Some Chinese Be fore Evacuating

MANILA, May 7, 8:40 p. m .-- To clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor, about five miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel general, Mascardo, has a force of six thousand men there, well armed, and possessed of plenty of aromunition. soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well intrenched and thous-ands of natives are working like beavers digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his riflemen for fighting only, but compels the Bolomen and Chinese, and even the women to labor incessantly.

The rebels have an outpost about five miles beyond San Fernando, with a trench that holds between two and three hundred men. From that point several volleys were fired last night upon the camp of the Twentieth Kan-

Neither Major General MacArthur nor Major General Lawton moved to-day, although each reconnottered the country in his own vicinity for some miles from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of the enemy.

Rebels Active.

In the vicinity of Lagune, de Bay the rebels are extremely active, but lines of General Ovenshine and Colonel Wholley, who is commanding General King's brigade during the latter's illness, have been materially strengthened and there is no danger in that direction.

The armed steamers Luguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under Captain Grant have gone to Guagua, about five miles southwest of Bacolor, presumably to establish a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern cam-

It is rumored that Mabini, president of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs in the so-called Filipino government, who is a radical, is to be succeeded by Paterno, the framer of the Spanish treaty of 1896. This change is regarded as significant at the present

The entrance of the Americans Into San Fernando was virtually unopposed. The Filipinos who ordered the invaders to approach from the sea, had that side of the town strongly guarded, but there was only one line of trenches beyond San Tomas. Two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, which swam the river north of the city, were smartly peppered while in the water, but the rebels disappeared as soon as the Amerleans reached the shore. In the mean time the hospital squad had walked across the bridge into the city, supposing the Americans were there. They ntered no natives.

The few Spaniards and Filipines who were left welcomed the Americans and opened their houses to them. General MacArthur accepted entertainment at the hands of Senor Hizon, a sugar magnate.

Fillpinos as Throat Cutters.

If the inhabitants of the San Fernando region are to be believed, there is little sympathy with the insurrection in that quarter. Before evacuating the city the rebels burned the church and the public buildings and looted the Chinese quarters. They drove many rich Filipinos with their families out of the city before them, as well as hundreds of Chinese, to prevent them helping the Americans. They cut the throats of some. Many Chinese hid on roof tops or in cellars, and some escaped by cutting off their quoues. There are fifty fresh graves in the church yard.

The country beyond Calumpit is full of all sorts of ingenious trenches and pittalls in the roads, with sharpened bamboo. Fortunately the Americans escaped the latter.

In the swamps near San Tomas where General Wheaton's troops did theis hardest fighting-the men sinking to their waists in mud-are many bodies of Filipinos, smelling horribly.

Our Troops Enjoying Life.

The army is really enjoying life at San Fernando, which is the most picturesque and wealthy town the Americans have entered since the occupation of Manila. It is largely built of stone, the river is close at hand and high hills almost surround It.

Many sugar factories indicate a thriving industry in this respect, and there are numerous fine residences. General MacArthur's permanent headquarters is established in the best house in the town, which is richly decorated with

freecoes and carved woods. The troops are encamped around the suburbs and are beginning to think they may be quartered there during the wet

After Bacolor has been cleared water mmunication with Manila may be eslabilished. Along the roads to Calumpit the fuel wagons and bull teams dragging provisions have to be ferried one by one across two rivers, but the Filipinos have several launches in the river Delta

The American troops are much exhausted by the campaign, except the Iowa troops, who are exceptionally fresh. The regiments of the division iverage less than fifty men to a company, and all have a weather-worn ap-Senator Albert Beveridge, of Indiana

is here studying the Philippine ques

Brigadier General Charles King has sailed for the United States on board he transport Pueblo.

BETTER GO SLOW.

Governor Thomas Threatens to Do Certain Things if Colorado Troops Are Not Sent Home.

DENVER, Col., May 7. - Governor Thomas has announced that within a few days, if President McKinley and the secretary of war continue to ignore his communication on the subject of the Colorado regiment's removal from the Philippines he will take steps with a view to securing the immediate recall of the troops.

of the troops.

"I cannot as yet say just what course I shall follow," he said, "but I will exhaust every resource at my command to bring those boys home. I have tried quiet, peaceable means and have failed. Now I will be obliged to resort to something more forcible, and it will be made public. Of course, I do not desire to take any action that will unjustly hamper the administratior, for I am an American, but I do not propose to sit idly by and see the volunteers from Colorado fighting and dying in the Philippings in defense of the policy which is actualing those in charge of the movements of our armies abroad. "The volunteer troops are being detained illegally and in deflance of the constitution. They emilisted for the Spanish war. That war is over and still they are retained in those islands. "Under the constitution the Colorado volunteers will be perfectly justified in laying down their arms where they are and returning to the United States."

THE BIG STRIKE.

Of the Grain Shovelers at Buffalo Entire Lake Traffic May be Tied Up.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.-President Johnson, of the state board of mediation arbitration; H. D. Goulder, Cleveland, attorney for the Lake Carriers' Association, and Mr. Douglass, representing the Western Elevator Asoctation, called on Bishop Quigley, of the Catholic church diocese of Buffalo, to-day, and asked him to endeavor to induce the grain shovelers to accept the proposition enade by Contractor Con-

be ascertained. It is understood, howver, that Bishop Quigley requested time for consideration and consultation with the priests in whose parishes the trouble is centered. The fact that Mr. Goulder Intends to remain over in Buffalo until to-morrow night, is believed to indicate that Bishop Quigley will make known his answer some time to-

Contractor Conners is beginning to import men from other cities to take the place of the striking grain shovelers. One of his bosa shovelers, Peter Dalton, has opened headquarters in a saloon at No. 46 Bowery, New York, and is hiring men to work on the docke here. Dalton started 150 men for Buffalo at midnight Saturday. One hundred and seven descried at the ferry landing in New York. The rest were put abourd a Delawara, Lackawanna & Western train. On the way to Buffalo a stop was made and the men were given twenty-live cents for breakfast. Only twenty-nine of the forty-three came back to the train. When the train reached Buffalo-a delegation of strikers who had received notice of the coming of the New Yorkers, appeared at the depot, and enticed all but fifteen who stuck were taken to the Marine elevator in a bus guarded by two patrol was one full of police. No attempt was made to molest them. ton, has opened headquarters in a ca-

The situation along the water front emains unchanged. Only seven eleva-ors were working to-day. I is estima-

The situation along the water front remains unchanged. Only seven elevators were werking to-day. I is estimated that when the big Duluth fleet which will, begin to arrive to-morrow is in it will take several weeks with a full force of shovelers to clear the harbor and catch up on the work.

Late to-night it was given out that the grain shovelers will present an ultimatum to the Lake Carriera' Association to-morrow morning. The officers of the new union were busy framing it this evening. The substance of the ultimatum will be that if, the strike is not ended this week the longshoremen all along the chain of lakes will be ordered out and that the entire lake traffic will be tied up, and that for every week hereafter that Mr. Connors holds the contract the grain shovelers' union will add lifty cents to the contract price. The union is willing now to take the contract for \$2 flat per thousand bushels.

Monning Mrs. Sloans

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.-Cardinal Gibbons in the course of his sermon at the Cathedral to-day, on the unity of the church characterized the recept divorce and marriage of a society lady'in

vorce and marriage of a society lady'in New York as a crime against Christ. His Eminence suid:
"Consider the pontiff in relation to King Henry the Eighth, who asked for the Pope's sanction to a divorce so that he might marry again. The pope refused to give it, saying 'Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.' Only a few days ago the country was shocked at a woman in high life who was divorted at 3 o'clock and married again almost before the lak was dry on the divorce papers. This is a crime against the law of justice."

Powder Mill Explodes.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 7.-The powder mill plant of the Pottsville Water Company, located in the Indian Run valley, several miles west of here, blew up to-day, destroying eighteen tons of powder. No workmen were about the plant at the time of the explosion, but John K. Seiders, who lives nearby, was slightly hurt. A gang of tramps, it is believed, set first on magazine which contained 1,200 kegs of blasting powder and fifty kegs of rifle powder, in all about fourteen tons. When the fames reached the powder it exploded with a terrifle report. Pottsylle and vicinity were shaken, and many window panes in the western guburbs of fits place were broken. valley, several miles west of here, blew

THE FINDING OF MILITARY

Appointed to Investigate Charges of General Miles in Regard to "Embalmed" Beef.

THE GENERAL IS CENSURED

For "Error" in Falling to Notify Secretary of War of Opinions He Had Formed.

CHEMICAL TREATMENT

Of Refrigerated Beef --- Court's Report on Canned Meats and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-By direction of the President, who approves the find-ing, Acting Secretary of War Melkle-john to-day made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major General Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops. The most important features of the report

The finding that the general's allegations that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beer were sustained as to its unsultability for food as used on the transports and as a long-continued field ration; cen-sure of General Miles for "error" in failing to promptly notify the secretary of war when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit; censure of the commissary general (then General Eagan) for the too extensive purchases of the canned beef as an untried ration; censure of Colonel Maus, of Genera Miles' staff; the finding that the pack ers were not at fault and that the meats supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and the recommen-dation that no further proceedings be taken in the premises.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

"It has been developed in the cours of the inquiry as recited in this reporthat in some instances certain individunis failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignify high military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the ends of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

There is more or less criticism of General Miles in various parts of the report. Probably the most direct instance one which states that beyond the criticism of cilicers, found else where, is the report:

Miles and Maus Censured.

"The court finds that against none of the officers commanding corps, divis-ions, brigades and regiments and their staff officers should a charge of guilt

"The court also finds that the major general commanding the army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was emblamed or was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the food was unlit, that some of it was supplied under the pretense of experiment, that other beef embalmed, that he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the secretary of war to the end that a proper remedy might be properly ap-piled."

The censure of Colonel Maus, inspec tor general on General Miles' staff, is based upon his fallure to call attention to charges concerning the beef at Chickamauga contained in a report of inspection made by Dr. (or Major) Daly on the 26 th of October last, in which he stated his belief that the beef was chemically treated.

"The silence of Colonel Maus," the court says, "on so important a matter as the chemicalized beef reported by Major Daly and personally known to himself, is most remarkable."

The remark is also made that Genera Miles' failure to draw special attention to this report is "unexplained."

Commenting upon General Miles' tes timony that he had first formed the outsion last August that the refrigera ted beef had been processed, the court remarke:

"Whatever the date upon which he formed a belief or a reasonable suspicion that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food, it was his bounden duty, in the opinion of the court, instantly to take the most effective measures within his control to ascertain the actual fact and to correct the wrong if any should be found. It would have been practicable to obtain samples of the beef then being supplied to the army by contrac tors and to have submitted these sam ples to chemical examination, which would have resulted in the detection of the presence or absence of boric and salicylic acids, or any other chemical agent that may have been used as a preservative agent. Yet no such precaution as that suggested was taken by the major general commanding at that time or at any subsequent time, so far as has been learned by the court

No Chemically Treated Beef. "The court finds that the allegations

supplied to the troops was treated with chemical preservatives, have not been established. The court also finds that so much of the allegations of the major general commanding in respect to the canned roast beef, as relates to its un-suitability for food, as actually used on the transports, and as to its ex-tensive or long-continued use as a field ration are sustained. In the onlinen of in relation to the canned fresh beef are sustained. The evidence shows that Colonel John F. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, recom mended the adoption of the canned roast beef as a component of the field ration, and to this extent he is responsible."

The report places the quantity of the canned roast beef purchased for the war by the commissary department at 6,847, 174 pounds, including 350,000 pounds which was brought from Liverpool and other English ports. This amount is characterized as excessive and the commissary general (General Eagan) is severely criticised in several parts of the document on this score. One of the severest rebukes is as follows:

severest rebukes is as follows:

"Considering the little use that had been made of this beef in the regular army the probability that the volunteers were entirely ignorant of it, that its use as a part of the field ration had never been sanctioned by the President or secretary of war, the court can but characterize the action of the commissary general of subsistence as unwarranted and reckless—in that he ordered the purchase of such enormous quantities of a food that was practically untried and unknown, and the court so finds. The court also finds that there is no ground for any imputation whatever of any other actuating motive on the part of the commissary general than the earnest desire to procure the best possible food for the troops. The courf pronounces this act of the commissary general of subsistence a colossal error, for which there is no pulliation."

Neglect in Delivery.

The court finds that there was neglect in Cuba, and to a less degree in Porto Rico in delivering the refrigerated

meering the retrigerated beef.

"The court," says the report, "does not wish to state the case more strongly than to say that the finding appears to be warranted that too much time was consumed in distributing this perishable article. The fault, if any there was, rested with the brigade and higher commanding officers, and their commissaries and quartermmeters, but the testinony is not so definite or specific as to warrant the naming by the court of any particular officer."

They say that the refrigerated beef was at first received with great satisfaction. There is also criticism of the delay in unloading the refrigerating apparatus of Swift & Co. at Santiago. "An appeal by the contractors' agent to General Shafter for an order on the quartermester to expedite the delivery from the transport of the refrigerating plant did not affect any result. The delay in this matter was the cause of serious loss."

"The court is of the opinion that the

in this matter was the cause of serious loss."

The court is of the opinion that the canned roast beef was not suitable as a travel ration on transports, considering the absence of cooking facilities and the absence from that ration of fresh vegetables and condiments. For use on shore as a field ration, where the companies had their camp cooking equipment and vegetables were available, canned roast beef is suitable for Issue, say two days in top, but not for two days in succession. In some organizations it seems to have constituted at least one-half of the meat ration, and until after the surrender the troops had no means for other cooking than was practicable with the individual kit carried. For such extensive use, or any use exceeding one day in five, the court finds this beef unsuitable.

"The refrigerated beef is, in the opinion of the court, a suitable ration for troops when it can be issued to them in good condition."

The Court's Opinion.

As to whether anything better than the beef was available for a ration, the opinion is:

J. That on the transports the reliance on canned fresh and canned corned beef was wise, but that the canned fresh beef was less desirable than the corned beef.

beef.

2. That while the bacon is not regarded as a suitable, constant food in campaign for troops serving in the tropics, combined with the vegetables than the unknown and unfamiliar canned robcef caten direct from the can.

best caten direct from the can.

3. That the use of refrigerated best on shore, after the troops had secured convenient harbors and landing facilities, was wise and desirable. The court believes that there was no better food available or practicable.

The opinion is expressed that it would have been impracticable to land beef cattle on the hoof in Cuba, the remark of the court on this point being as follows:

he commanding general of the es edition characterizes as 'absurd a proposition, and many of his anding officers whose opinion is given and many or his comment the testimony, coincided with him a the impracticability or inexpediency if such a project. The court concurs a the opinion of these men, whose exceptions in active military service dated rom 1881."

from 1861."
An instruction of the President's to
the court was "that if the packers of
the country are guilty it must be
known." Replying to this direction, the

"The court finds that at the outbreak of hostilities in April, 1888, the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an article of standard quality, well known to the trade and the subsistence department under the name of canned roast beef. The methods of packing then in use were the same us these hibitually employed in the preparation of the meat as an article of commerce, and the court does not find that they underwern any change during the progress of the war. court gays: change during the progress of the war

Meat Purchases.

e large purchases for the use of the military forces during the months of May and June were, 1898, were madenot at the solicitation of the packers o ner at the solucitation of the packers of in consequence of efforts put forth by them for that purpose—but by the order and upon the initiative of the commis-sary general of subsistence, such pur-chases being made in every case by offi-cers of his department in the ubuni manner." On another point connected with the

On another point connected with the packers, the court says:
"Although the re-adjustment of accounts between the United States and the contractors was not referred to the court, it appears from the testimony that whenever any cans have been found to be defective, subsequent to their original delivery to the subsistence department, such cans have been replaced in every instance."

Replying specifically to other questions set out by the President, the court says:

"The court finds that the allegations of the major general commanding, to seribed as "freeh" because it was not

salted, but that the meat was not one or stale.

That the refrigerated beaf furnished the army was "not doctored or treated with any other agency than cold air."

That the meat purchased for the army was the meat of commerce; that "both kinde-refrigerated and canned-were such as are well known in both hemispheres as commercial articles of which there is and has been very large consumption, not only by the trade generally, but by the United States navy and by the armies and navies of Europe."

rope."

That no reports of unfitness or unsuit ability of the beef sent from the United That no reports of unfilness or unsultability of the beef sent from the United States were forwarded to the war department by any general officer serving in Cuba, or Porto Rico, while the field operations were in progress, nor were any such reports received until more than one month after hostilities ceased.

than one month after nostnices ceased.

That barring some defects in methods of inspecting the beef on its delivery to the subsistence department, the desterioration of the meat in shipment was due to the fault of no one.

The charges of General Miles, as made in newspaper interviews, as well as those made before the war investigating commission, are referred to at length, among them being the interview with the seneral, sent out from the length, among them being the interview with the general, sent out from the New York office of the Associated Press, in which General Miles was quoted as saying that he had "overwhelming evidence that the beef was treated with chemicals to preserve it, and that he had allidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the embalming process."

beef undergoing the embalming process."

The court notes the denial which General Miles made of this part of the conversation as it was printed in the New York Herald, but prints the charge as a part of the allegation, saying on this point:

"The testimony of both Mr. Reed and Mr. Berry, of the New York Times, agree in the verity of the interview as reported by the former, and this is found in the Herald elippings. The court does not, therefore, ignore this paragraph, but treats it as a part of the allegations which are under investigation."

Chemical Investigation.

Chemical Investigation.

Summing up the results of the inves

Summing up the results of the investigation of the chemists employed by the court, the court says:

"The contents of all the cases, which consisted of boiled rather than roast beef, were found to be perfectly swest, with an odor of cooked ment. The beef in nearly all the cans appeared to have been softened by exposure to heat, but apparently without lajurious effect as to its quality; apart from this the meat contents were found to be in a good state of preservation in every case. No traces of preservative acids were found in any of the cans.

There is no testimony to the effect that any of the canned fresh beef supplied to the subsistence department since April 25,1898, has been chemically treated or subjected to the action of preventatives of any kind save a small quantity of common salt which has been

quantity of common salt which has been added as seasoning to the product of

Several packers."

Saveral packers."

Saveral pages of the report are devoted to the consideration of the allegations made by General Miles that the refrigerated beef was treated with preservatives, but the statement is made upon the threshold of his question that little testimony was submitted by him in support of his contention."

The inference drawn by the court from from the absence of such testismony's adverse to the existence of practice alleged to prevail by the major general commanding."

Considerable attention is given to Dr. Daly's testimony concerning the refrigerated beef on the transport Panama, and also to the report concerning the beef supplied to the immunes stationed at Chickamauga. Referring to the doctor's analysis of residuum from beef doctor's analysis of residuum from beef secured on the transport, the court calls attention to the fact that he approved the finding of the board of survey, and that notwithstanding there were other medical officers on board, no reference was made by him to his suspicion that the meat had been chemically treated."

Court's Closing Statement.

The report closes with the following statement: "The court, with a deep statement: "The court, with a deep sense of the responsibilities devolving upon it, has labored zealously to bring out the truth, and believes that it has fully covered all the matters referred to it for investigation. The calling of more witnesses from the large number suggested by the major general commanding, including all those who have taken part in the operation of the commanding, including all those who have taken part in the operation of the war, would only have resulted in additional testimony on the same lines as those pursued, without throwing further light upon the questions involved. Several witnesses who were dure such Several witnesses who were duly poemed to appear before the court not obey the summons. Some of t were called at the instance of the jor general commanding, others at for general commanding, others at the instance of the court. Having knowl-edge of the fact that the statutes did not make it possible to punish venesses who refuse to testify before court-martial or court of inquiry, the court took no steps to compel their at-

tendance."
The document is sngned by J. J. Wade,
Major General, U. S. V., president;
George B. Davis, lieutenant colonel
deputy judge advocate general, re-

The foregoing report having been submitted, with the proceedings, the fol-lowing are the orders thereon: Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,

May 6, 1599. The findings of the court of inquiry The inducing of the Court of Inquiry are approved.

(Signed) WM. M'KINLEY.

The court of inquiry, of which Major General James F. Wade, U. S. V., is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the acting secretary, of war.

H. C. CORBIN,

Addutant Gen

Miles has Nothing to Say.

WASHINGTON, May 7. - General WASHINGTUN, May 7. — General Miles, when asked to-night whether he had any comment to make upon the beef report, replied that he had read it. "But I have nothing to say," he added. "Either about the report, the method of taking testimony or the conclusions weached."

"Does that mean that so far as you are concerned you will let the matter rest where the reporter." asked the reporter.
"I have nothing to say," replied General Miles.

Weather Forecast for To-day

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers and thunder storms Monday and Monday night; Tuesday fair; southerly, shifting to southwesterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers and thunder storms, with cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; brisk east to southeast walds.

For Ohlo, showers and thunder storms with cooler Monday, brisk southeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Local Temperature.

Local Temperature. The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Mark and Fourtcenth streets, was an follows.

REBUKING THE "AUNTIES."

Three big Mass Meetings in Support of the Administration's Policy in the Philippines.

PATRIOTIC CHICAGO CITIZENS

Pass Resolutions Commending President McKinley's Action in the Matter.

CHICAGO, May 7,-Three big mass neetings were held in Chicago to-day to voice approval of the policy of the administration with reference to the Philippine islands and to protest against the sentiments expressed last Sunday at the anti-Expansion meeting in Central Musical Hall., To-day's meetings were held in the Auditorium. Central Music hall, and the First Methodist church, and in spite of the inclement weather the aggregate of attendance was probably ten thousand.

The presiding officers of the three meetings were Judge Oliver H. Morton, ex-Judge John Barton Payne and Thomas B. Eryan. At the Auditorium as at the other two gatherings, every mention of President McKinley or Admirat Dewey brought thunders of ap-

The speakers at the Auditorium were William Dudley Foulke, of Indianag Bishop Samuel Fallows, Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa; ex-Congressman George E. Adams, Judge Richard Southill and Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. Most of these also spoke at

the other meetings. The following resolutions were read by General John Black and adopted unanimously at all of the encetings:

A Sequence of War. "First-We recognize that a condition of war prevails in the Philippine Islande between the government of the United States and certain men who are in insurrection against the lawful authority of the United States. We be-Heve that such condition of insurrection has arisen from a course of events which when once instituted has moved in irresistible sequence to the present situation—that this course of events began with the barbarities practiced by the Spanish government toward the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba. These barbarities were continued by the Spanish authorities in spite of our

innabilatis of the Island of Cuba. These barbarities were continued by the Spanish authorities in spite of our protestations and entreaties through a series of years for an amelioration of these dreadful conditions, and finally culminated in the destruction of our war vessel, the Maine, in the harbor of Havana. Every step which followed has been an inevitable sequence, of the preceding events—war between the two nations, the success of American arms and the consequences which artach to the conquest of an armed foe.

Among these consequences were the eccupation of the Philippine Islands by, the American naval and military forces, and the substitution during the remainder of the war of a sovereignty of the conqueror for that of the conqueror for that of the conqueror for chart of the conqueror for chart of the conqueror for the war of a sovereignty of the exception of a single year, Spanish sovereignty has been complete since the sixtenth century. Spain collected the taxes, held the fortifications, appointed all the civil officers, Spanish viceroys, Spanish judges, Spanish courts administered the laws which were proclaimed by the Spanish sovernment and enforced by the Spanish army and may. The sudden destruction of this sayer-eignty compelled the substitution of the sovereignty of the conqueror. No other government in the archipelago was competent to receive the authority surrendered by Spain. Our government had to accept and assume the responsibilities of the situation and execute the duties 6 evolved upon it by the change in the administration of the laws. The only alternative was to surrender the islands to anarchy or to foreign and selish intervention. Neither course was compatible with duty or with the dictates of humanity. Therefore, after the victory in the hardon our government to urack life and revoesty. fore, after the victory in the har-bor of Manila, it was incumbent on our government to protect life and property, throughout the archipelago.

throughout the archipelago.

"We recognize and declare the facts to be that from the 18th day of August, 1998, until the 4th day of February, 1899, pence prevailed in Manila under the protection of American arms—that on the day last named an insurgent force assailed our army in its fortifications and encampments under the cover of darkness—and by this act of agreession imagurated hostilities, 'the first result of which was intended to be wholesale massacre and the destruction of property within the city.

Hectical With Sorrow."

Recited With Sorrow."

"We recite with corrow the fact that the chief encouragement extended to the insurgents has been from some of our misguided fellow-citizens; and to them must be ascribed much of the bloodshed and rain which has followed, "We further declare that the govern-

them must be aseribed trutch of the bloodshed and ruin which has followed. We further declare that the government of the United States has sought in every honorable way to secure ceasation of hestilities as evinced by the appointment of a commission fully authorized to treat with the insurgents and to offer them peace and amnesty, and by the action of our military and naval authorities, who have at all times been ready to protect these who would surrender their arms and cease their warfare against the government of the United States.

"We point to the fact that these efforts of peace have been contumaciously rejected by the Insurgents until it became manifest even to them that they were waging a hopeless war.

"Second—We declare our belief in the high honor and just action of our army and many in the Philippine Islands. We believe that our government has taken every step that it should take to secure peace and order. We believe that the administration representing the government has lightly and fully discharged its duty in the premises. We consider it our part to share the burdens of our government rather than to embarrass its efforts and thus prolong the conflict of arms.

"Third—We know that at this very lears of hastilities we know only one

Third—We know that at this very hour our soldiers in arms are face to face with an armed foe; and until the close of hostilities we know only our country, its army and navy, and its exceptive. We please to them while our than shall be in battle, our unfaltering

Pride of Americans.

"Fourth-We, as Americans, take pride in the achievement of our army

Continued on Second Page. .